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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/987,950	11/16/2001	Hee-Chun Park	P56574	7921

7590 07/25/2006  
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EXAMINER

SERROU, ABDELALI

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2626

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/987,950

Applicant(s)

PARK, HEE-CHUN

Examiner

Abdelali Serrou

Art Unit

2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 11-14 and 16-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 11-14 and 16-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. In response to the office action from 02/01/2006, the applicant has submitted an amendment, filed on 04/28/2006, canceling claim 6, amending claim 18, and adding claim 24.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claim 1, applicant argues (Remarks, page 11) that Flanagan et al. do not teach the step of "calling an application program interface function to retrieve information of said first language of said operating system" and the step of "determining the kind of said first language of said operating system from said information retrieved by said application program interface function", noting that Flanagan's steps of communication between users does not require calling an application program interface function and determining the first language of the operating system used, because Flanagan's translation is performed at a network site.

The examiner respectfully notes that the feature upon which applicant relies (i.e., the translation not being performed on a network site, but instead, on the operating system) is not recited in the rejected claim. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In addition, Flanagan teaches "Upon logging onto a discussion group, the user may choose his or her language preference" (col. 4, lines 21-23). Therefore, a language identifier is inherently disclosed within the system used, and calling

Art Unit: 2626

an application program interface function to retrieve information of the first language of the operating system is a necessary step.

As per claim 3, applicant notes (Remarks, page 16-17) that the examiner used Figure 9 to support the limitation “application program”. The examiner notes that Fig. 9 was used to reject only the one-language user interface display, and the limitation of “application program” is rejected for the same reason as set in the rejection of claim 1.

As per claim 5, applicant argues that Tanimoto’s separate memories do not store programs, and they are not linked to each other. The examiner notes that the feature, upon which applicant relies, (i.e., at separate memories store programs, and they are linked to each other) is again not recited in the rejected claim, which only claims “providing a first storage medium and a second storage medium separately”.

As per claim 20, applicant argues (Remarks, page 19) that Chou does not teach an operating system with a storage area, and the “master dictionary” is an element of the learning process. The examiner notes that “master dictionary” is a part of Chou’s system, and furthermore, Chou teaches other storage parts (such as: storage area, col. 7, line 9).

As per claims 11, 16, 18, and 23, applicant has no further arguments beside the ones discussed with respect to claim 1. Therefore, claims 11, 16, 18, and 23 are rejected for the same reasons as set in the rejection of claim 1.

The previous office action is repeated except for changes due to the new claim 24.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chou (U.S 5,583,761 issued on December 10, 1996) in view of Flanagan et al. (U.S 5,966,685 issued on Oct. 12, 1999).

5. As per claims 1, 11, 16, and 18 Chou teaches:

a user interface displaying method in a computer using a first language for a first user interface of an operating system (“an original language A”, col. 2, lines 5-6);

providing a second storage medium storing a language translation program translating either from a second language into a first language or from a first language into a second language (col. 2, lines 5-9 and Fig. 2, element 38);

providing a separate storage medium for each translation operation (col. 4, lines 35-36) and a translation process between a second (original) language and a first (target) language.

Therefore, a first storage medium storing an application program using a second language (original language) for a second user interface of said application program is inherently disclosed in the system;

Art Unit: 2626

translating and displaying the second language for a second user interface of an application program into a first language in response to a determination (col. 2, lines 30-35); and

installing the application program and the language translation program into a computer when a first and second media are executed in the computer, determining the kind of language of the operating system and the kind of the application program, and making a determination of whether the two languages are the same kind is inherently disclosed within the process of translation, otherwise, the system would not be able to replace one language with the other.

However, Chou does not explicitly teach calling an application program interface function to retrieve information of a first language of the operating system and determine the kind of a second language.

Flanagan et al., in the same field of endeavor teach calling an application program interface function to retrieve language identifier and information of a first language of the operating system and determine the kind of a second language (inherently disclosed within the process of translating a message from its original version to other languages with no human intervention, col. 4, line 49 – col. 5, line 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate Flanagan et al.'s application program interface function into the system of Chou, because Flanagan et al. teach that this would minimize the user's interaction with the system (col. 2, lines 45-46) and save time.

6. As per claim 20, Chou teaches language storage (Fig. 1, element 28).

7. As per claim 21, Chou teaches wherein determining the kind of first language of the operating system retrieving a language identifier from the operating system (inherently suggested

Art Unit: 2626

within the method of determining the kind of language of the operating system. Without language identifier, it is not possible to determine any kind of language).

8. As per claims 3, 4, and 12, Chou does not explicitly teach that the application program uses only one language for displaying its user interface.

Flanagan et al., in the same field of endeavor teach an application program uses only one language for displaying its user interface (Fig. 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate Flanagan et al.'s application program into the system of Chou to provide an efficient testing system that let the user to think about the translated version of a text before viewing it.

9. As per claim 14, Chou teaches a translation program that translates from a source language into a target or a plurality of target languages and from a target language back to the source language (col. 2, lines 5-9). Therefore the system used discloses at least one encoding program both encoding from said second language to said first language and encoding from said first language to said second language; and a control part comparing the kind of said first language of said operating system with the kind of said second language of said application program and controlling said language translation part to encode said second language of said application program into said first language when the kind of said first language is not identical to the kind of said second language. Otherwise the system would provide a Multilanguage capability for a large number of single language application programs.

10. As per claim 24, Chou teaches a language translation program unit that translates either from a second to a first language or from a first to a second language (col. 4, lines 44-46).

Art Unit: 2626

11. Claim 5, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chou in view of Flanagan et al., as applied to claims 1, 11, and 16, and further in view of Tanimoto et al. (U.S. 5,426,583 issued on Jul. 12, 1983).

Chou in view of Flanagan et al. do not teach a first storage medium and a second storage medium separately.

Tanimoto et al. in the same field of endeavor do teach a first storage medium and a second storage medium separately (Fig. 2, elements 11 & 12, col. 3, lines 16 & 49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the two separate storage mediums of Tanimoto et al. into the system of Chou in view of Flanagan et al., for storing different application programs, because this would save time in the case of trouble shooting the system memory.

12. Claims 2, 13, 17, 19, 22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chou in view of Flanagan et al., as applied to claims 1, 11, and 16, and further in view of Uribe-Echebarria Diaz De Mendibil (U.S. 5,426,583 issued on Jun. 20, 1995).

13. As per claims 2, 13, 17, 19, and 22, Chou teaches a translation program (Fig. 2, element 38) that translates from a source language to a target language (col. 2, lines 53-56).

However, Chou in view of Flanagan et al. do not explicitly teach translating from a source language into a common (intermediate) language, and from the common language into a target language.

De Mendibil in the same field of endeavor does teach translating from a source language into a common (intermediate) language, and from the common language into a target language (col. 5, lines 36-39).



Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate De Mendibil's translation program into the system of Chou in view of Flanagan et al., because this would make it possible to translate simultaneously from one source language into two or more target languages (col. 1, line 67 – col. 2, line 1).

14. As per claim 23, Chou teaches providing an application program using a second language for a second user interface of the application program, and displaying a second user interface of the application program in a first language of the operating system (inherently disclosed, since the system used provides translation from one language to the other (col. 2, lines 52-56)); determining the kind of language of the operating system and the kind of the application program; and making a determination of whether the two languages are the same kind is inherently disclosed within the process of translation, otherwise, the system would not be able to replace one language with the other.

However, Chou does not explicitly teach:

providing a language translation program including a common translation part, wherein the system translates the source language into a common language, then into the target language; and

calling an application program interface function to retrieve a language identifier from the operating system.

Flanagan et al., in the same field of endeavor teach calling an application program interface function to retrieve a language identifier from the operating system (inherently disclosed within the process of automatic translation (Fig. 3, and col. 4, lines 61-63) and determining the kind of language of the operating system.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate Flanagan et al.'s application program interface function into the system of Chou, because Flanagan et al. teach that this would minimize the user's interaction with the system (col. 2, lines 45-46) and save time.

Chou in view of Flanagan do not specifically teach providing a language translation program including a common translation part, wherein the system translates the source language into a common language, then into the target language.

De Mendibil in the same field of endeavor does teach providing a language translation program including a common translation part, wherein the system translates the source language into a common language, then into the target language (col. 5, lines 36-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate De Mendibil's translation program into the system of Chou in view of Flanagan et al., because this would make it possible to translate simultaneously from one source language into two or more target languages (col. 1, line 67 – col. 2, line 1).

### *Conclusion*

**15. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

Art Unit: 2626

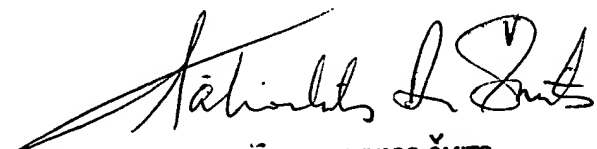
will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abdelali Serrou whose telephone number is 571-272-7638. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis I. Smits can be reached on 571-272-7628. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A. Serrou  
7/18/2006



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PRIMARY EXAMINER